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BIG FOUR

Whitehall's Attitude To Partition

Averse To "Imposed" Solution

London, Nov. 26.—Well-informed Whitehall sources said today that Britain would probably refuse either to help prepare Palestine for partition or to co-operate in imposing partition.

The sources made this observation only a few hours before the United Nations Assembly was expected to vote on its Palestine Committee's recommendation for partition of the Holy Land into Arab and Jewish states.

Political quarters were speculating that Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate at Lake Success, soon would inform the Assembly that Britain intended to lay down her mandate over Palestine within one to three months. The Foreign Office declined to comment on this, however.

Whitehall sources said Britain's views on partition already had been made clear at Lake Success. Britain has said she will refuse to impose alone on Palestine any solution opposed by either the Jews or the Arabs, or to impose by force a solution she did not believe "inherently just."

JUSTICE IN DOUBT

The Arabs have served notice of their intention to fight partition and Britain doubts the "inherent justice" of the Palestine Committee's partition plan these sources said. Furthermore, they said Britain was not prepared to use her troops in what she believed would be inevitable bloodshed that would follow.

Speculation that Britain would lay down her Palestine mandate, possibly next month, but certainly before March, was based on this country's announced intention of withdrawing from Palestine at the earliest possible moment and the time-table for the evacuation of some 60,000 troops.

Some troops already have been withdrawn, but only by thinning-out forces over a considerable area. The mandate will be laid down as soon as the British Army is prepared to quit the section of the country altogether, a high Government source said.

He agreed that the mandate would have to come in a month or two if the date already announced by Sir Alexander for completing evacuation, August 1, was to be met. Once the British troops have withdrawn from an area, the British civil administration immediately will hand over authority there to the United Nations. While British forces remain in an area, even after surrender of the mandate, however, they will continue to maintain order for self-protection and prevention of sabotage.—United Press.

Soviet Troops Active

Teheran, Nov. 26.—The National newspaper, Atess, said today that heavy concentrations of Soviet troops are manoeuvring along the Azerbaijan border.

The newspaper, which is anti-Russian, quoted eyewitness reports from its correspondents. It said that heavy tanks and rocket flashes could be seen and that manoeuvres have been going on for five days.

The Atess said the Russian military activity has been caused by the Iranian Parliament's refusal to grant the Soviet oil concessions and urged the government to be on the alert for any incidents.

A spokesman for the Iranian General Staff, questioned about the Atess report, said "although there has been continuous troop deployment on the Soviet side of Iran's border there is no reason for alarm."—United Press.

Six Men Will Run British Railways

London, Nov. 26.—Six men will run Britain's railways for the Government when they are nationalised as from January 1 next year.

The new officials, all of them high executives in the four leading railway companies, will each control a section of the country's 32,000 miles of track, subject only to the authority of the centralised railway executive in London.

The travelling public of 1,200,000,000 passengers annually, will hardly notice any immediate changes under this major Socialist experiment. For instance, rolling stock that has deteriorated during the war will be replaced just as slowly, because of over-riding shortages and trains will be just as crowded.

Officials of the Government's Transport Commission, which was charged under the Act with taking over the railways and which in turn has created the executive to run them, emphasise that improvements will come gradually as the result of a co-ordinated central policy.

A statement issued today by Sir Cyril Hurren, Chairman of the Commission, said that 66 hotels and 104 ships, operated by the railway lines, as well as their docks, will be managed by the new executive until their future is finally decided.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK BROKEN

Austrian Peace Treaty First

London, Nov. 26.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers today broke their deadlock on Austria and agreed to place her peace treaty first on their agenda.

The Four Ministers also agreed after some discussion the order in which they would take all six items for their agenda.

The order is: 1. The Austrian Treaty, as proposed by the three western delegations.

2. Preparation of the German peace treaty, including procedure and frontiers. This meets the Soviet suggestion that the Germany treaty question ought to head the discussion of German items.

3. Economic principles for the future of Germany.

4. Form and scope of a provisional German government.

5. An inquiry into the carrying out of the demilitarisation instructions for Germany drawn up at the Moscow Conference.

6. The four power demilitarisation and disarmament treaty for Germany, proposed by the United States delegation.

The Austrian question was immediately passed to the special deputies appointed by the foreign ministers and these will meet tomorrow.

Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, in a joint note today asked the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting here to hear their views on Germany and not to decide anything without previously consulting them.

The note which marked the first concerted approach of the three Benelux countries to the Big Four endorsed the United States proposal for a 40-year German disarmament and demilitarisation treaty.

The rest of the note summarised certain fundamental conceptions Benelux had in common, including economic unity, a federal constitution for Germany and international control of the Ruhr, which each had submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers previously.

On the question of the level of German industry, the note repeated the Benelux view that any large-scale reduction of German economy would seriously impair European economy.—Reuter.

WAR SPECTRE RAISED

London, Nov. 27.—Foreign Commissioner V. M. Molotov, in a slashing attack upon the "imperialist forces" raised the spectre of a third world war before the Big Four Foreign Ministers on Wednesday night.

Secretary of State George Marshall commented he was convinced Molotov "does not really believe his allegations."

4 Survivors Of Sea Drama

Ketchikan, Alaska, Nov. 27.—Four shocked, chilled survivors and the bodies of three other crew members were found at the beached section of the shattered army transport Clatskanie Victory.

The second mate said he thought the other 44 crewmen went to the bottom in the stern half of the broken ship.

The Coast Guard said the second mate Henry H. Wolfe informed his rescuers no survivors were able to get away in lifeboats after the ship rammed onto rocky little Hippa island on Monday night and broke apart under the hammering of the rough sea.

The survivors were reported to be suffering from shock as well as from the long salt water exposure of their feet.

The transport hit the rocky island, off the northern British Columbia coast, so hard that the bow section was high on the beach, with its nose in the woods.

The survivors will be evacuated by the Coast Guard cutter or aeroplane.—Associated Press.

STRIKE WARNING

Rome, Nov. 17.—The Italian Rightist and Independent press reported from "trustworthy sources" that nation wide strikes were being planned in Italy and France for December 1.

The Communist Party ridiculed the reports.—Associated Press.

Senate Rejects Aid Reduction

Washington, Nov. 26.—The United States Senate today defeated by 59 votes to 30 an attempt to cut the \$597,000,000 interim aid programme for France, Italy and Austria to \$400,000,000 and apparently pushed open the way toward a decisive vote.

The defeat of the amendment, proposed by Senator George W. Malone, Republican of Nevada, was considered to be a sound indication of the trend in the Upper House, and observers felt assured of final approval.

Senator Malone's was the only serious amendment thus far submitted and the way for quick voting action appeared to be clear.

The defeat of the amendment followed a warning by Senator Vandenberg, the Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that it would be "throwing 15 feet of rope to a man drowning 20 feet away from the shore."—Reuter.

2 Siamese Envoys Dismissed

Bangkok, Nov. 27.—The Foreign Ministry announced today the dismissal of Prince Subhas Svasti Svastivat as Siam's delegate to the UNO and of Nal Sanguen Tularak as Ambassador to China.

Both men were wartime leaders in the Siamese underground against Japan during the war and both have declared publicly they cannot accept the new regime, established on November 9 in a bloodless coup d'etat by Field Marshal Phibul Songgram.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said no UNO delegate would be named to succeed the outgoing prince until UNO members recognise the new Siamese government.

During the war Prince Svasti joined the British Army and organised Siamese students in England. Most of these units parachuted into Siam behind Japanese lines with British officers.

Sanguen stole out of Siam in 1942 and made his way to Chungking where he established direct contact between the underground and the Allies.

The Siamese government appointed Phibul Songgram as Commander-in-Chief today but stripped him of his title of supreme commander of the armed forces.

The action, somewhat of a surprise, was taken by the Supreme Council with the approval of the Cabinet. The step was interpreted here as indicating that the civil authorities apparently feel that they are in control of the military elements which backed the military coup.—Associated Press.

Nationalisation Bill Through

Canberra, Nov. 27.—The Labour Government's bill to nationalise Australian private banks, already approved by the House of Representatives, passed the Senate.

It will go next to the Governor-General, William John McKell, for royal assent.—Associated Press.

Govt. Won't Call General Election Even If They Lose Gravesend Seat

London, Nov. 26.—A high Government source said today that the Labour Government had no intention either of calling a special General Election or of changing its socialisation programme even if it should lose the Gravesend or other by-elections.

The source said Labour leaders had anticipated, even before the 1945 election, that the Government's stock would be at its lowest ebb after two or three years and had agreed it would be foolish to seek a new mandate or new policies before the next election automatically came up in 1950.

By 1950, the source said, the country again should be on the up-grade and the Government could go to the electorate with a record of accomplishments.

French Workers Told Of Wage Increases

PREMIER'S RADIO APPEAL

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Prime Minister, M. Robert Schuman, in a radio address to the French people tonight, announced a wages increase of 1,500 francs per month for workers in Paris and an increase of 1,150 francs for clerical workers.

He said that the Government had prepared two bills to be presented to the Chamber in the next few days; one providing for an increase in family allowances as from December 1, and the second for a revision of war pensions.

Urging that work should be resumed immediately, he added: "A continuation of the strikes would be a catastrophe for the country."

All too often, the present misery of France was exploited by certain people trying to make political capital out of it, he said. The Government, he said, will revise the export programme to bar the road to inflation.

"The Government over which I preside is making its start at a painful moment of national existence. Labour conflicts are spreading. The chief branches of national economy are stricken. Supplies to large towns are threatened."

"The Government does not in any way underestimate the difficulties under which the workers of this country are labouring."

MUST RESUME WORK

The Premier said that no increase in wages would have any practical effect unless work was resumed. Each day of the coal strike cost the nation an equivalent "of five days' fuel for each French household."

He made no mention with regard to the strikers but said that the Government would take all measures to ensure freedom to work. The Government would bar the road to inflation and prevent further rises in prices.

"When the time comes to go to work tomorrow morning, you will have the fate of France in your hands," M. Schuman added.

M. Schuman said: "These preliminary measures would amount to nothing if the economic, financial and social problems were not solved within the framework of general policy."

"No increase of wages would be sufficient. No one could be supported by the country's economy unless it improved readily and lastingly its purchasing power and, therefore, the standard of living of the working class."

RIGHT TO STRIKE

"The right to strike is laid down in the constitution. But nothing could excuse the abuse of this formidable right, endangering the authority of the State and even the existence of the regime."

He appealed to all workers and, especially, to miners, railway workers, metal workers and the public utility workers. "Let them all question their conscience themselves the responsibility of a continuation of the strike, in the eyes of themselves, their families, their comrades, and of the whole country," he said.

"The Government would fail in its very task if it did not put into operation everything to assure the freedom of work and to check the political agitation which is deeply injuring the true interests of the working class and of the entire nation," he asserted.

"We must produce, produce more and more. The Government will revise its export programme in order to increase the quantity of goods which will be placed at the disposal of French consumers."

"It also intends to block the path of inflation in all its forms and, whatever necessary adjustments of industrial prices will have to be made, it will prevent any new rise in the cost of living."

"I shall not give all the details of our economic programme today. They will be the subject of other talks, between us," the Premier stated.

STRIKE DEMONSTRATIONS

Paris, Nov. 26.—Thousands of strikers marching on the police headquarters in Lyons were scattered by tear gas in a flareup of violence. In the Communist-led strike wave, which all but paralysed France.

An officer and two other persons were injured in the clash at Lyons. The call for a general strike of railroad workers fell short of realisation. Some trains were running in and out of Paris although nationwide transport was crippled.

Premier Robert Schuman's government decided to retreat before the legitimate demands of the French labour for wage increases. Schuman is expected to announce his programme to combat strikes in a nationwide radio broadcast on Wednesday night.

The government has ordered 20 Russians to be expelled from France. Officials of the Interior Ministry said they were active in fomenting disorders in connection with the Communist-led strike and riot in Marseilles.

The violence at Lyon was the first on such a scale since the Marseilles riots two weeks ago.

The strikers in Lyon held a meeting at the central labour exchange under the auspices of the General Confederation of Labour. After the meeting several thousand workers moved on the prefecture of police. A large force of officers resorted to tear gas to disperse the massed strikers.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Budget Afterthoughts

THE interim budget, which, by a trick of chance, has now become the responsibility of Sir Stafford Cripps, is the first major anti-inflationary step to be taken by the Labour Government. It was abundantly clear before presentation of this budget that there would be a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure. In the current financial year—in the first 32 weeks a revenue of £2,013,000,000 exceeded expenditure by £253,000,000—and with taxes coming in very well, and definite possibilities of some expenditure items dropping off, the position, looked at solely from the viewpoint of a surplus, was very good. But more was needed to provide the necessary inflationary brake. Government's choice was not easy. The interim budget, to be fully effective, had to mop up as much surplus spending potential as possible without, at the same time, doing anything to curb incentive to greater production and give cause for wage increase demands. Outside the actual taxation changes the most important aspect was the announcement that food subsidies would not be permitted to rise above their current level of some £202,000,000. Any increase in the cost of subsidised foods will therefore from now on have to be paid for by the public. And, it is worth noting, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had followed

the advice of his critics and abolished or reduced some or all of the food subsidies there would have been immediate calls for higher wages, difficult to resist, and which would have nullified, if not outweighed, the benefits of the savings. Food subsidies have been a valuable stabiliser in Britain's postwar social economy and they have also helped to ensure fair and full shares of food to everyone at reasonable prices. What too, has to be faced, is the certainty that food subsidies cannot be maintained at their present levels indefinitely. It will come as no surprise if the next budget provides for reductions, though they may be small. The problem will be to strike a balance that will permit wage levels to remain as they are without seriously impairing their purchasing value, and at the same time give some relief to a heavy financial burden. The interim budget has avoided imposing a wide variety of spending deterrent taxes, presumably because many of them would have defeated their own objective by bringing calls for higher wages. Others would have largely been nullified by high costs in money and manpower of collection. The result has been to produce a budget which appears to be workable and should prove a fairly efficient weapon against inflation. The extra revenues will be obtained with very little, if any, extra cost in collection or consumption of manpower.

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The Year's Most Exciting Story: TEN DAYS OF TERROR

ABBOTTABAD (N.W. FRONTIER).

THERE is not a whole statue or crucifix left in the convent, hospital, and college of St Joseph's, Baramula. The little red, ivy-covered chapel is no more than a shell filled with holy rubble.

Every room, from the nuns' quarters to the operation theatre, is a shambles, and the piles of straw on the floors of many are dark with dried blood.

In the hospital orchard only yellow autumn leaves garland the 10-ft.-square mound of earth where Colonel Douglas Dykes, his wife Madeleine, and four others are buried. Past the mass grave runs a 100-ft.-long trench with a rough parapet of stones and logs—an air raid shelter.

The only living things in the convent now are the tame white rabbits making themselves a warren among the vines, and inquisitive, screening minna birds investigating the ruins of a bombed hospital ward.

The Indian Dominion troops who have recaptured Baramula from the ravaging hordes of Pathan tribesmen in the battle for Maharajah Sir Hari Singh's Kashmir can easily guess at the tragedy of St Joseph's.

They will not guess at the humour, courage and faith that dwell there. And it was those things which carried 75 people through a life-long ten days under the protection of two Yorkshire priests, Fathers George Shanks and Gerard Mallett.

I was lucky enough to be there. This is some of the ten days' diary of St Joseph's, Baramula.

The tribesmen—Mahsouds—came in crazed with fighting, shooting and screaming as they charged down from the hillsides after the broken Kashmiri forces on that first day, a Monday. Within 30 minutes the convent was looted, and six, including Colonel and Mrs Dykes and the assistant Mother Superior, the Spanish Teresa-lina, who had given her life for the Mother Superior, had been shot dead.

The intervention of the 23-year-old convent-schooler Afridi tribal officer Saurab Hyat had saved the rest by seconds from a general execution.

As she died . . .

THE two Fathers gave final absolution to Mother Teresa-lina as she died, and around the stretcher of badly wounded Mrs Celia Pashricha, born British, the Hindu Pashricha family embraced the Catholic Church.

Then, in the little hospital ward where Saurab Hyat had locked the whole of the convent staff and the patients, Father Shanks gave general absolu-

tion. Outside could be heard the sound of Pathans mopping up the last of the Kashmiri forces and looting the convent and college.

That afternoon, Fathers Shanks and Mallett dug a grave in the orchard, sprinkled it with holy water and, to a requiem of 20mm. cannons of Indian Temple fighters, spraying the convent, buried five of the dead. Mrs Dykes's body could not be found.

When, in the glim of oil lamps, Father Shanks looked over his little party at evening prayers he found in his care 20 Indian children, the three Dykes children—one new-born—and 44 adults of four different religions and nine nationalities.

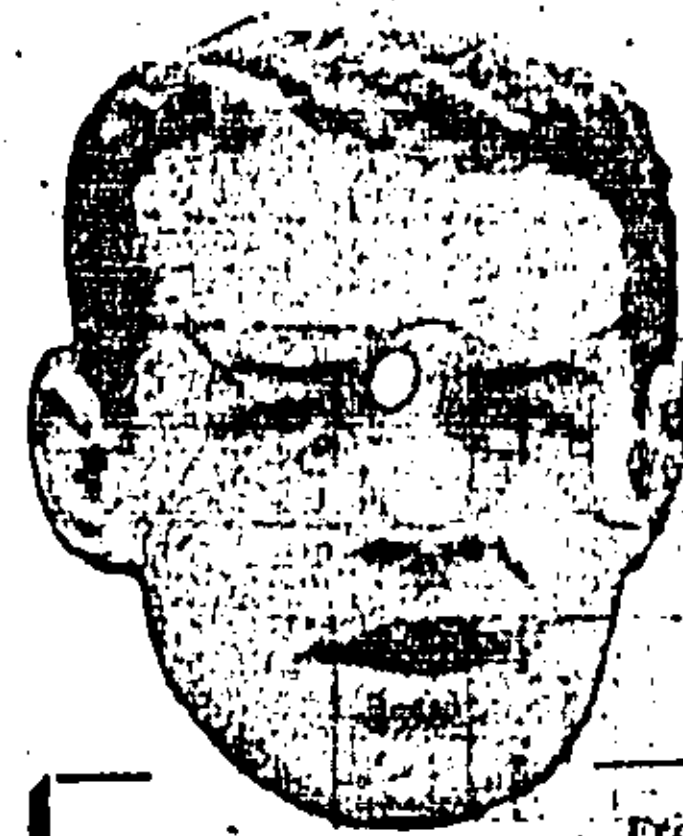
The flock

THERE were seven Hindu and Sikh families, two English women—a missionary and a patient—a mixed group of Indian Christians, and 18 Franciscan nuns. One of these was British, Mother Conwal of Paisley, and the rest came from France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

The characters of Father Shanks's flock ranged from the cheerful sweetness and endless energy of the nuns to the pathetic reserve and loneliness of 19-year-old Kaushalya, a pretty and sullen Hindu dancing girl rescued from the dock streets of Bombay.

Kaushalya, her ears brilliant with great turquoise rings and her fingers still shining with silver, spent most of each day and night smoking cigarettes in a corner with a blanket clutched before her face.

Then there was the little sweeper woman, Shivu, and her flock of impish children. Shivu had 10, and her eldest son beat her every time a new one came. He disapproved of his mother continuing to bear him brothers and sisters five years after his father's death.



by
SYDNEY SMITH

From the North-West Frontier Province, Smith today explains in detail the story of his capture by the Pathans, about 23 miles from Baramula, in Kashmir. Sydney Smith, D.F.C., has been captured before—when his plane was shot down in 1941.

There were 75 of us trapped in that lonely convent . . . The bombers attacked . . . The tribesmen shot their way in

She and her flock of chattering sparrows crawled under a single bedcover on the floor each night, and their smothered laughter was the last sound before the ward began its restless sleep.

That was the mixed company which for ten days shared their daily plates of rice, a little space on the floor, and changing hopes and despair.

For the first six nights wandering Pathans broke into the ward and the half-sleeping mass on the floor would huddle against the walls in a quivering heap of screaming children and petrified women.

In disguise

SOMETIMES the Pathans brought lamps and searched for our Hindu and Sikh women. But Father Shanks had cut their hair and put them in European clothes on the morning of the second day. They passed as Christians.

On the evening of the second day, while more reinforcements arrived and carried on the smashing, looting, and shooting, the first Pathan wounded returned from the front. The nuns and the Anglo-Indian Dr Greta Barretto, whose shot husband had died in her arms the day before, were called to treat them.

They were incredible patients. There were no anaesthetics and hardly any equipment left, but no Pathan ever winced or cried. One, as Greta Barretto probed for a bullet, was asked: "Doesn't it hurt?"

The patient shook his head and replied: "No, I eat raw meat." When the wound was sewn up he slung his rifle, slipped the doctor's surgical scissors in his belt with his dagger, and limped off back to the front.

Endurance

NOR shall we forget the man who walked back from the front 15 miles with both forearms shattered by machine-gun bullets. He rested on a straw bed for two days and then marched on home.

On Wednesday Mrs Dykes body was found in a well, and buried with the others in the orchard. Wednesday night was chilly, and the Pathans lit themselves rather more houses than usual. They burned 500 in a week.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

TWO years ago I wrote: Unless the discount houses call in the short bonds we shall be faced with an unworkable collateral margin for capital resources.

Well, the discount houses, damn them, did not call in the short bonds, and today the collateral margin is unworkable. There is one remedy and only one. Force up the short bond prices before they mature. In order to maintain security on 134 percent loans. This can be done by rapid conversion of existing bond stocks. But it must be done at once.

Maison Richelieu

CAPTAIN FOULENOUGH came back from lunch with that three-bottle look in his eye. The first thing he saw on entering the

Cream for expensive handles

THE Minister of Food's weighty assurance to the House that no milk is being used to make umbrella

Tail-piece

Imitation shank sausages may not be classed as genuine shank sausages. (Magistrate at Dilbury).

NANCY Light Diet

I THINK I'LL TURN OUT THE LIGHTS AND PLAY WITH MY NEW FLASHLIGHT

JAM CANDY COOKIE WAR

ERNE BUSHMILLER

By Ernie Bushmiller

BALD SPOTS! Don't let this happen to you!

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He followed Father Shanks like a puppy for two days and then announced he was going to the front to get some loot. Two days later he came back with 48, 6d. He solemnly handed Father Shanks 3s. and a packet of cigarettes.

Every day we were promised convalescent transport by the tribal officers. On the sixth day the Indian Dominion Air Force finally made up its mind the convent was top priority target in Baramula. It was the tribal headquarters and lorry park.

Twice a day morning and evening, Spitfires and Tempests cannon-shelled us and the convent was bombed. We made great red crosses with mattresses and dyed surgical gauze. Father Shanks stormed in to the tribal officers and ordered them to get out or move us.

Raids got worse

THEY did neither, and the raids got worse. Each raid was shot at wildly with every weapon in the town and the air sang with bullets.

Through every raid the nuns sat up in the centre ward nursing the children, and their calm, unshaken faces were like a blessing on us.

On the eighth day a dive-bomber shattered the ward next to us, and the day after, as Father Shanks led us in digging the air-raid shelter near the grave under the apple trees, explosive cannon shells hit it again.

On the tenth morning, at 5.30, by lamplight, there was a celebration of Mass and Holy Communion. The altar was a kitchen table and the priests' vestments were made of surgical dressings.

As the last words of the final prayer ended, the door flew open and a major of the Pakistan Army strode in. He had come to fetch us with a rescue convoy of five army trucks.

Just one more day of shelling and bombing, and at dusk we left. As we packed to go, Sister Priscilla, smiling and blinking away the first suspicion of tears, turned to Father Shanks and the other nuns and said in her clipped Italian English: "You know, father, I am sorry it is over. We have been very happy in these ten days."

THE DREAD THAT HAUNTS FRANCE

PARIS. MODERATE Frenchmen who a few weeks ago would have scoffed at the idea of civil war are now "not so sure."

Two events have given this threatening aspect to the political scene. They are:

(1) The sensational success of General de Gaulle's mass-meeting recently on the outskirts of Paris; and

(2) The virtual reconstitution of the Communist International as a "Belgrade bureau" with France and Italy represented in it.

The first is taken as a sign that De Gaulle's new party, "The French People's Rally," may score a victory in future elections; the second that the French Communists have forsaken a compromise policy and are now open enemies of the regime.

Most observers believe that under the influence of worsening domestic conditions, coupled with increased international tension, French politics are now being "polarised" into two extreme and irreconcilable camps—Communist and anti-Communist.

Ever since the liberation most Frenchmen have regarded such an outcome with dread.

THE man who first raised the banner of anti-Communism in post-war France is General de Gaulle. Up to that time a number of middle-of-the-road parties—chief of which was the Catholic MRP—provided a bridge between extreme Left and Right.

Any gains must be at the expense of the middle parties—Radicals, Socialists and MRP. If his gains are as great as his supporters expect, he

will have dynamited the bridge between Left and Right. Any future French Government will have to give a clear answer to the question: to govern with the Communists or against them?

At present the Communists are the biggest single party in France; they are followed closely by MRP.

If De Gaulle is successful he will have destroyed the MRP and left his own and the Communist Party as the two major parties. It is unlikely that the Government will be able to remain controlled by one of the smallest parties in the French Chamber.

There is little doubt that the Government will now persist in its refusal to include Communists in the Government. If De Gaulle's success is marked it will most likely include several

Gaullists. Economic conditions have continued to worsen, with prices climbing daily, and the franc galloping towards further devaluation. Frenchmen have suddenly realised that they are now worse off than at any time since the liberation. The growing rift between Russia and the USA has also produced the feeling that a decisive choice must be made between one or the other Power.

As a result, independent experts who recently gave the General only six seats on the Paris Municipal Council, now think that he may win 30. Similar reports are coming in from other parts of France. Students of political form now believe De Gaulle may poll as much as 30 percent of the vote.

Even if he polls only 20 percent, however, that will be sufficient to make his second largest party in France. In that case the "great divide" will have been reached. The issues which Frenchmen in their desire for normalcy have tried for so long to shelve, will have been clearly and irrevocably drawn.

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds answers a variety of questions, from Beauty to Romance!

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have two large amber shell hairpins. They are antiques. How should I wear them now or are they hopelessly out of date?"—MRS E. S. T.

On the contrary, they can be worn very smartly. This new hairdo pictured above, has dramatized the use of large shell pins. So why not copy?

"Dear Lois Leeds—My contour is so poor. My skin is loose and I look old. I am. I admit to being middle-aged!—K. C."

So why not look younger? Use one of the hormone creams and work it in, "lightening" that flabby skin. Use nstringent, exercise and stand "tall." Good posture will make a great difference.

"Dear Lois Leeds—What would you suggest as a gift for my girl friend? She'll be 21 in April. TED."

It depends upon your "intention." A diamond ring (the diamond is her birth stone) might be just what she wants. But a bunch of Daisies, her birth flower, "won't tell" her a thing! You should know her likes and dislikes. But any girl likes jewellery, books, flowers, candy and perfume.

"Dear Lois Leeds—For a round, fat, pretty face, what type of hairdo would you advise? Hair Blonde, eyes blue, and she is 21."

—BEAUTY OPERATOR—

The side-parted hair, rolled higher on one side than on the other, is most flattering. Swept hair in back or a long, narrow, twisted chignon has, strangely enough, a slenderizing effect on the short neck which so often accompanies a round face.

Basic Disguise



Be a camouflage expert. Turn a basic black or navy dress into a changed costume with a new collar that will alter the neckline, a tricky belt or a pair of new wide cuffs to give new character to an old favorite. Film actress Virginia Huston, featured prominently in RKO Radio's "Out of the Past," transforms a work-a-day dark crepe into a date frock with an oblong satin scarf, on which bright pink butterflies outlined in black are appliqued to match those on her charming, pink felt bonnet.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



There's a smartly laughing his head off at the boss's stories—you don't see me doing that just for a rascal!

"PERSONALISED" RADIO SET



The first postwar British National Radio Exhibition was held recently in London. Here is one of the exhibits—a "personalised" radio set. It is a 4-valve battery operated set which can have any personal design hand-painted on the Cabinet.

Arabs Confident Of Defeating Zionists

BY SAM SOUKI
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Arab leaders differ about the time it will take their forces to defeat the Zionists in the event of a war in Palestine. They all agree that in the long run, they will be victorious.

Fawzi El Kawakji, former military commander of the Arab rebellion of 1937, believes he can defeat the Zionist forces in a fortnight's fighting.

"Any time I am ordered to move, I can beat any Jewish army in a fortnight," he told this correspondent in Lebanon during the Arab League sessions.

Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary-general of the Arab League and a veteran soldier of previous Arab campaigns, considers that a conflict against the Jews would take longer. He does not exclude an unfavourable start for the Arab forces.

Arab Character

"The Jews have been well trained and are capable of inflicting some heavy blows at the start," he said.

To Ask Wishes Of Natives

Thirty-two men and three women have left London by air to spend 212 days in the deserts of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Somaliland. They are members of the Commission of Investigation appointed by the Deputies of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers to find out what the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Moslem's former African empire want done about their future.

The three women of the Commission are part of the British delegation of seven. Senior is Miss Turner of the Foreign Office, who is private secretary to Frank Stelfox, the British Commissioner.

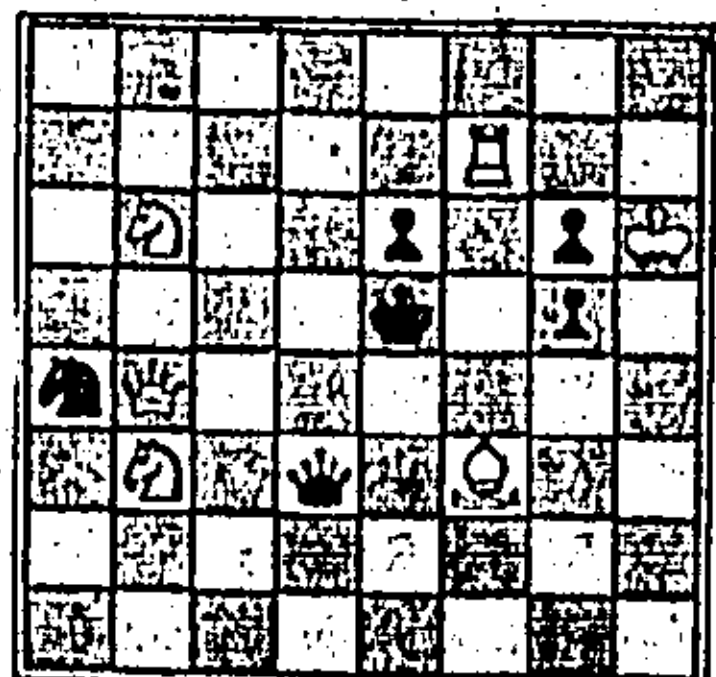
American, French and Russian commissioners, interpreters and staff make up the party.

Each delegation will pay its own living expenses, but other expenses amounting to £45,000, will be divided equally among the four countries.

The Commission will spend 40 days in Eritrea, 41 days in Somaliland and 47 days in Libya. Other days will be spent in preparing reports.

CHESS PROBLEM

By W. MEREDITH
Black, 6 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-KKt2. 4. P-Q3. 7. Q-Kt2. 1. K-B5. Q5. 7. Q-Kt2.

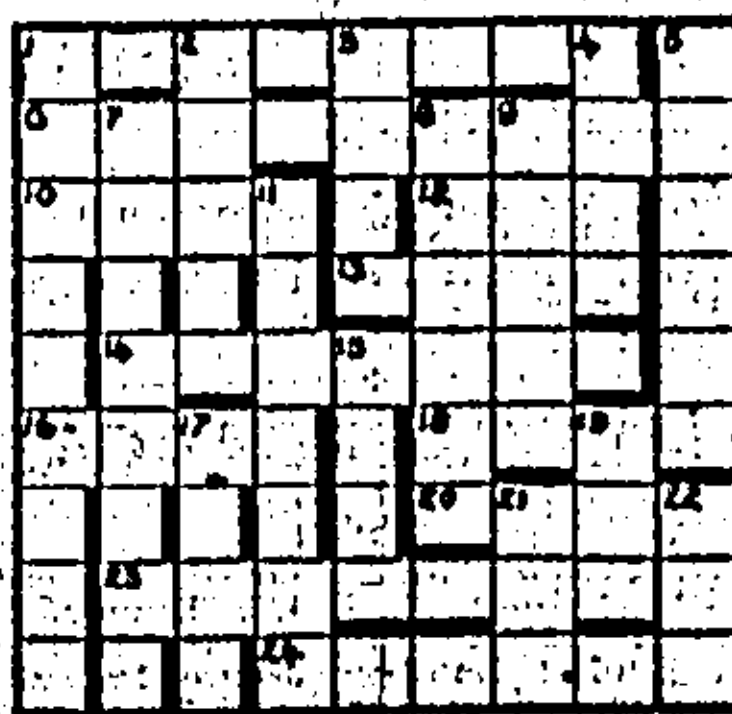
Rupert and the Three Guides—33



As they leave the lower part of the tree, the little party finds the tree is easier to climb and they go quite quickly. But it gets darker and darker and at last Rupert puts his hand up. "No wonder it's dark," he exclaims. "Somebody has lit these top branches with a sort of roof right across the tree." The three Guides peer at it. "The noise is much nearer now," says Janet. "It's just beyond that roof. There's something moving up there."

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CROSSWORD



Across:
1 and 4. Day break. (5, 2, 4)
2. Some people get collared by what makes them a star. (9)
10. It's such a small river. (4)
12. Act of the law mowers. (8)
13. Point in the back seat box. (4)
14. Wood. (3)
15. The point is often driven home. (4)
16. A change of foot. (4)

Down:
3. To Shakespeare it was equal. (4)
5. The name of the author who wrote the book. (10)
6. Spatter with moisture. (6)
7. Down:
1. It shows how the fish comes in. (4)
2. (a) Dore a great weight. (5)
3. Vegetable from the lake. (5)
4. See 1 Across.
8. Richard refused to go to the door. (10)
9. What makes his dream of a wider settlement? (4)
11. Sounds like tigers but it's part of a flower. (5)
13. Rough and unkind. (5)
14. Where baby often sleeps. (7)
15. Can be found in a lido. (4)
16. Aspire in progress. (5)
17. A girl with some A.P.s. (3)
18. Short side branch of a railway. (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across:
1. Rupert. 2. Bear. 3. Guide. 4. Bear. 5. Guide. 6. Bear. 7. Guide. 8. Bear. 9. Guide. 10. Bear. 11. Guide. 12. Bear. 13. Guide. 14. Bear. 15. Guide. 16. Bear. 17. Guide. 18. Bear. 19. Guide. 20. Bear. 21. Guide. 22. Bear. 23. Guide. 24. Bear. 25. Guide. 26. Bear. 27. Guide. 28. Bear. 29. Guide. 30. Bear. 31. Guide. 32. Bear. 33. Guide. 34. Bear. 35. Guide. 36. Bear. 37. Guide. 38. Bear. 39. Guide. 40. Bear. 41. Guide. 42. Bear. 43. Guide. 44. Bear. 45. Guide. 46. Bear. 47. Guide. 48. Bear. 49. Guide. 50. Bear. 51. Guide. 52. Bear. 53. Guide. 54. Bear. 55. Guide. 56. Bear. 57. Guide. 58. Bear. 59. Guide. 60. Bear. 61. Guide. 62. Bear. 63. Guide. 64. Bear. 65. Guide. 66. Bear. 67. Guide. 68. Bear. 69. Guide. 70. Bear. 71. Guide. 72. Bear. 73. Guide. 74. Bear. 75. Guide. 76. Bear. 77. Guide. 78. Bear. 79. Guide. 80. Bear. 81. Guide. 82. Bear. 83. Guide. 84. Bear. 85. Guide. 86. Bear. 87. Guide. 88. Bear. 89. Guide. 90. Bear. 91. Guide. 92. Bear. 93. Guide. 94. Bear. 95. Guide. 96. 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Bear. 1121. Guide. 1122. Bear. 1123. Guide. 1124. Bear. 1125. Guide. 1126. Bear. 1127. Guide. 1128. Bear. 1129. Guide. 1130. Bear. 1131. Guide. 1132. Bear. 1133. Guide. 1134. Bear. 1135. Guide. 1136. Bear. 1137. Guide. 1138. Bear. 1139. Guide. 1140. Bear. 1141. Guide. 1142. Bear. 1143. Guide. 1144. Bear. 1145. Guide. 1146. Bear. 1147. Guide. 1148. Bear. 1149. Guide. 1150. Bear. 1151. Guide. 1152. Bear. 1153. Guide. 1154. Bear. 1155. Guide. 1156. Bear. 1157. Guide. 1158. Bear. 1159. Guide. 1160. Bear. 1161. Guide. 1162. Bear. 1163. Guide. 1164. Bear. 1165. Guide. 1166. Bear. 1167. Guide. 1168. Bear. 1169. Guide. 1170. Bear. 1171. Guide. 1172. Bear. 1173. Guide. 1174. Bear. 1175. Guide. 1176. Bear. 1177. Guide. 1178. Bear. 1179. Guide. 1180. Bear. 1181. Guide. 1182. Bear. 1183. Guide. 1184. Bear. 1185. Guide. 1186. Bear. 1187. Guide. 1188. Bear. 1189. Guide. 1190. Bear. 1191. Guide. 1192. Bear. 1193. Guide. 1194. Bear. 1195. Guide. 1196. Bear. 1197. Guide. 1198. Bear. 1199. Guide. 1200. Bear. 1201. Guide. 1202. Bear. 1203. Guide. 1204. Bear. 1205. Guide. 1206. Bear. 1207. Guide. 1208. Bear. 1209. Guide

U.S. EXPORTS TO RUSSIA TERMED "APPEASEMENT"

New York, Nov. 26.—The recent drastic decline in American trade with Russia has aroused considerable comment here. Many people think the United States is still shipping too much to the Soviet Union, while others find compelling reasons of commerce and diplomacy for opposition to further curtailment.

They Demand Their Wives

London, Nov. 26.—British husbands whose Russian wives are detained in the Soviet Union today started a campaign to bombard the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, with leaflets demanding the release of their wives.

Leaflets were distributed and recipients were urged to sign them and send them to Mr. Molotov at the Soviet Embassy.

The first batch reached the Embassy this morning, but a secretary took charge of them and they did not reach Mr. Molotov.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN EXCLUSION CRITICISED

Sydney, Nov. 26.—Church leaders today criticised an order deporting 14 Malay seamen to Singapore. The Malays married Australians and settled in the Commonwealth during the war.

The Church leaders questioned the government's implementation of a White Australia policy.

The Rev. John S. Moyes, Anglican Bishop of Armidale, said: "We're seeing a wind, and we shall reap a whirlwind" by enforcing the White Australia policy "in a way that denies Christian brotherhood."

The Customs Department has ordered the 14 Malays to sail for Singapore next month. Their wives and children, totalling 35, will remain in Australia.

The government's attitude is that it would be discriminatory if the Malays were permitted to remain because they married Australians.

Minister Gives Figures

Information Minister Arthur Calwell said in Canberra that all non-European who married here knew their marriages gave them no right to settle permanently in Australia. He said: "Since the federation, it has been the principle of the Commonwealth immigration policy that persons of non-European origin and birth cannot be permitted to remain in this country for permanent residence. No difficulty will be placed in the way of families wishing to leave Australia with their excluded husbands. Since the war ended about 2,000 Indonesians and Timorese and 1,500 Chinese have been repatriated from Australia."—Associated Press.

Contribution To Cause Of Peace

New York, Nov. 26.—Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, leaving for London today, hailed the recent United Nations recommendation condemning war-mongering as a "considerable contribution to the cause of peace and international co-operation."

He added at the same time that one could not but note that the Assembly proved incapable of taking a more decisive and consistent position.

"One must regret," he said, "that the Assembly did underestimate such a measure as prosecution of all those engaged in war propaganda and those who cause the breaking of peace."

"It is regrettable that the Assembly in its recommendation bypassed the question of general disarmament and suppression of atomic weapons, both of which are concerned with the question of war propaganda."

"Nevertheless, the recommendation of the Assembly condemning propaganda for a new war was a positive force in the struggle for peace."—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Which travels faster—light or Edinburgh, Scotland. 3. Near Asia. When the sun is rising on its eastern extremity, it is setting on its western extremity. 5. In its fall Italy, founded in the ninth century.

Washington officials hint that Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman may further tighten trade restrictions through his export control authority. But there appears to be no American embargo in prospect partly because, firstly, Russia would presumably retaliate by barring shipments of chrome and manganese which are vital to United States economy, and, secondly, an embargo would be a drastic diplomatic step putting Russia outright in the "enemy" category and giving propaganda fuel to the Communist Information Bureau.

Mr. Harriman may, instead, establish a new list of nations entitled to preferential receipt of available American goods, picking them on a basis of their importance to the Marshall plan.

Industrial experts have suggested the United States might be able to obtain more manganese than at present from non-Soviet Asia. They are not so sure about chrome. The United States is trying to build stockpiles of both these metals.

The Inter-Committee on Foreign Aid a fortnight ago proposed increased production of these two ores along with others in the British and French colonies and other countries receiving American aid. The United States produces little manganese or chrome.

Grave Error

Presidential applicant Harold E. Stassen last week called the United States policy of shipping tools and machinery to Russia a "grave error."

Representative Karl Mundt on Monday introduced a resolution asking Mr. Harriman to give the exact figures of Russian trade.

A Commerce Department report, prepared prior to this resolution but still unpublished, shows exports to Russia at present were about 80 percent below a year ago and amount to 1.1 percent of America's total export business.

Metal imports from Russia for the first nine months of this year totalled \$15,000,000, chiefly manganese and chrome. For imports from Russia totalled nearly \$35,000,000.

During the same period major exports to Russia included some \$18,000,000 worth of machine tools, \$14,000,000 worth of electrical machinery and apparatus, \$1,000,000 worth of trucks, over \$2,000,000 worth of locomotives and \$200,000 worth of aircraft parts.

Appeasement Denounced

Senator William F. Knowland said exports to Russia of machinery, metals, and manufactured products "smacks of the policy of shipping scrap iron and oil to Japan before World War II."

He added: "The United States is strengthening Russia's hands to carry out aggression wherever she chooses."

Chairman John Taber, of the House Appropriations Committee, said the United States is following a policy of "appeasement" of the Soviets, and "it is time to realise that appeasement of those who are opposing us openly in the world must be stopped."

Senator John L. McClellan said the United States cannot consistently permit strategic minerals and supplies to go to Russia while the Russians are opposing the Marshall plan.—United Press.

Harriman Wants Powers

Washington, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Averell Harriman, today asked Congress for "limited direct and allocation powers to direct steel to the 'most essential programmes'."

Mr. Harriman also urged the granting of authority to control prices of export goods as a means of fighting inflation at home and of helping the United States foreign aid programme.

Mr. Harriman was appearing before the Senate and House of Representatives Economic Committee to supply details on President Truman's request for such powers.

President Truman had asked for authority to control the allocations and inventories of basic commodities affecting prices and industrial programmes, but Mr. Harriman was the first leader of the Administration to say that steel controls were needed.—Reuter.

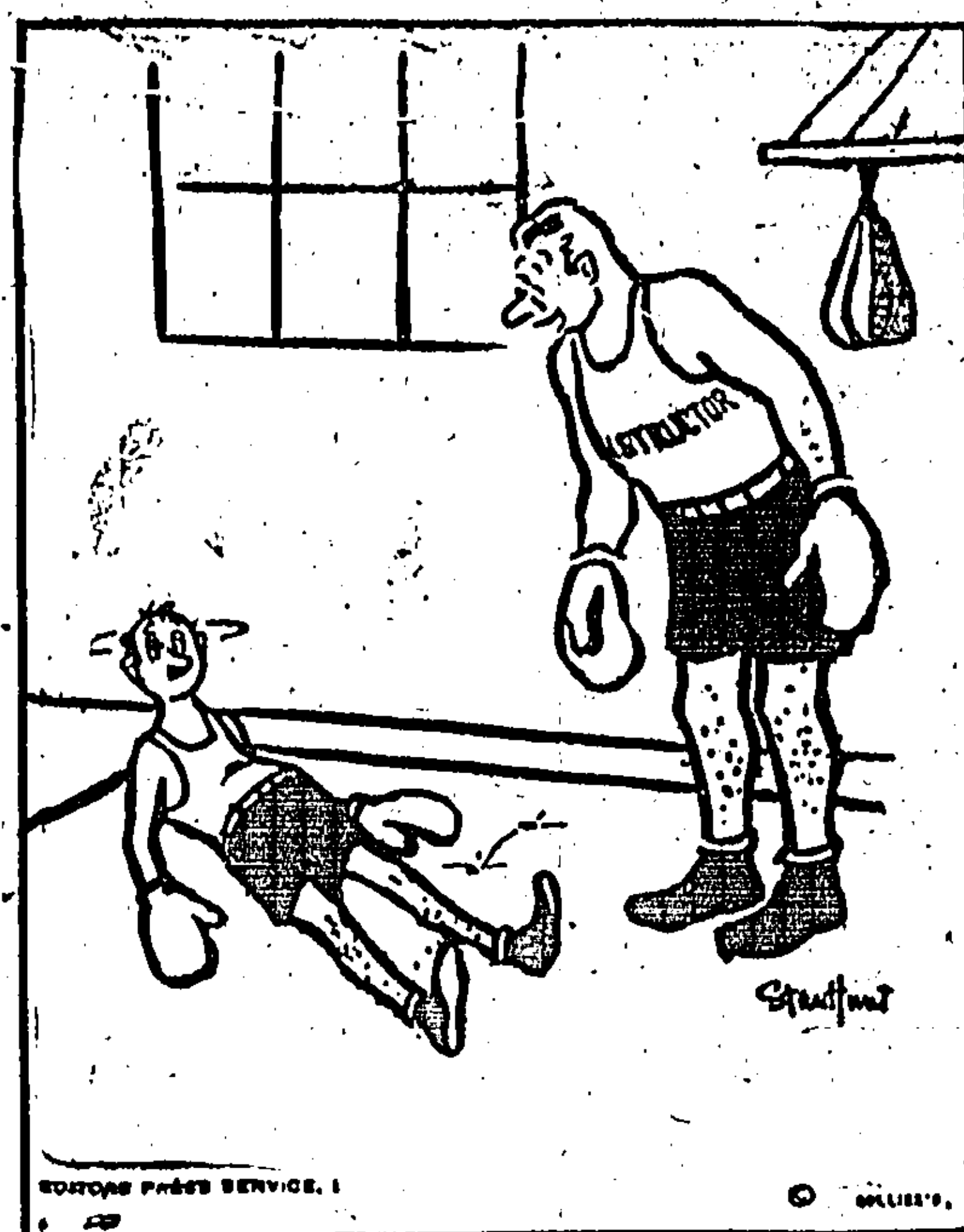
CHIANG ARRIVES IN PEIPING

Peiping, Nov. 27.—Chiang Kai-shek arrived here unheralded on Wednesday. He promptly conferred with his top ranking generals.

Chiang's appearance emphasised the importance Nanking attaches to the North China military situation and the recent government reverses in that area.

The Generalissimo's Peiping Office hinted that he might visit Manchuria.

Chiang's visit to war areas are usually followed by government offensives. An entourage of about 30 persons accompanied the President, including his elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo.—Associated Press.



"You're improving, Mr. Meeker. Notice how much faster you're recovering consciousness."

France Expels Russians For Interference

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Ministry of the Interior announced today the expulsion of 19 Russians from France for "interference in French affairs" during the current labour crisis, which erupted in violence today as police and strikers battled in Lyons streets.

The announcement identified the Russians as members of the "Soviet Patriotic Union" and said they were taken by bus to an unstaffed frontier and put across the border.

Letters To The Editor

Why Col. McCormick Hates The English

Sir,—I have read in your issue of November 26, Col. McCormick's comments as to why he hates the English people. It is amusing and most disgusting at the same time. I feel confirmed in my thoughts and judgment that one section of the American public have to be freaks in order to come into National headlines, and I now class this well-known (in America) personage of the American press as one.

As a Britisher, I have no ill-feeling towards Col. McCormick or any American, for that is not in our code, but I feel that you have an inferiority complex and it is a reflection of your state of mind that the Britishers are as you describe. As you say, in England one has to wait for six months for a sheet of glass to replace a broken one, you can judge thereby how the English people can take it. You find Hongkong to be the Palm Beach of the Orient. Now what does that suggest to you Col. McCormick? It proves to you that although the people at home are undergoing untold sufferings, the British Government need not that the people under the Colonial Government are satisfied and well cared for. You will find that in all British Colonies. The revival of trade in the Colonies soon after the war is an opening for British Goods to come on to the market. No doubt you find Hongkong as well as many ships and trading going as usual, but also with good roads. No doubt you find a Britisher proud and perhaps a little haughty. But it is a pride of the good work he is doing; it is a pride that does not hurt any individual in the colonies; it is a pride which he deserves, and which is acknowledged by Colonial peoples. No doubt Americans of your mentality get picked and hurt—Col. McCormick.

Col. McCormick seems to be worried at the Chinese hating America and the French not caring for America. There must be something radically wrong—Col. McCormick. Especially when America is all the time dangling the purse. You forget that there is something like Monetary Imperialism. It is no use to describe this term; an ordinary layman understands this means slow economic strangulation. It is a thousand times worse than the "gentleman's business" imperialism. No doubt hate is growing for America. Nobody is ever thinking about South America; you sell them litterbugs and they give you rhumbas, sambas and curamas and perhaps some lessons in algebra. I feel glad to know that you acknowledge that England has a class of people who know their job and does Col. McCormick not think they are making a good job everywhere? You admit it, Col. McCormick, so do not fret like a good-for-nothing school boy, but work hard to get the Americans to be governed by us and you will have in a few decades a class of people in America with "gentleman's business" ideals and principles; and you will have all the prizes in America full of cricket pitches playing the slow game of cricket, whereby your brains will work slow, but sure. You will, then be good Ambassadors.

BRITISHER

Royal Honeymooners Leave For Scotland

London, Nov. 26.—Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh left London tonight for the second part of their honeymoon on the King's Scottish estates.

Only a handful of onlookers were there to wave off the Royal couple as they left King's Cross station in a special coach on the night train for Scotland.

Third class passengers travelling in the train leaped out to say good luck as the Princess and her husband passed along the platform. The Princess wore a blue hat and long-sleeved coat, which was one of her wedding presents. The Duke, bare-headed, was in a light blue lounge suit. With them travelled Susan, the Princess's pet Corgi.

Earlier today they left Romsey, the Mountbatten estate in Hampshire, where they spent the first six days of their honeymoon, and lunched at Buckingham Palace.

The Princess and her husband will leave the train at Aberdeen tomorrow morning, and motor to Birkhall.

It was emphasised that both wished complete privacy for the remainder of the honeymoon.

Message To Well-Wishers

Before they left London, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh sent out a message of thanks to well-wishers all over the world.

"Before we leave for Scotland tonight we want to say that the reception given us on our wedding day and the loving interest shown by our fellow-countrymen and well-wishers in all parts of the world, have left impressions which will never grow faint," they said.

"We can find no words to express what we feel, but we can at least offer our grateful thanks to the millions who have given us this unforgettable send-off in our married life."

The message was signed "Elizabeth and Philip."—Reuter.

World Sport:

Joe Louis Claims In Fine Form

Pompton, Lake Jersey, Nov. 26.—Heavyweight champion Joe Louis said today he was in the best of condition since his pre-war days as he went through the final stages of his training for his December 5 title scrap with Joe Walcott.

In Greeloch, New Jersey, Joe Walcott said he felt physically capable of winning the title.

He said: "I am 33 and Louis is 33, but I am feeling great and I am going to keep the champ moving."—United Press.

Empire Heavy Title

Johannesburg, Nov. 26.—The British Boxing Board of Control will recognise a match between Bruce Woodcock and Johnny Ralph, South African heavyweight champion, as for the British Empire Heavyweight title, according to a letter from the Board received today by the Transvaal Board of Control for professional boxing.

Meanwhile, Denmark and Great Britain each won two bouts at the halfway stage in the International Amateur Boxing Match at Wembley, London, tonight.

The results to date are: Flyweight—Erik Moller (Denmark), beat H. Carpenter (Great Britain), on points; Bantamweight—R. H. Gallorey (Great Britain), beat Larsen (Denmark) on points; Featherweight—Svend Aage Sorensen (Denmark), beat P. Brander (Great Britain), on points; Lightweight—R. Cooper (Great Britain), beat E. Wad, (Denmark) on points.—Reuter.

Malmoe Held To Draw

Brussels, Nov. 26.—The Malmoe Club of Sweden and the Anderlecht Club of Belgium, were 1-1 at half-time in their match here today. The final score was Malmoe 2, Anderlecht 2.

The Swedish team should have taken the lead in the first half by a sufficient margin to have won the match but special shots during the first 20 minutes either went wide or were cleverly saved by the Belgian goalkeeper Meert.

Anderlecht recovered in the second half when a centre-forward, Meolans and outside-right De Weert, played a brilliant game, and only the great play of the Swedish full-backs kept them at bay in many attacks which seemed likely to yield goals.—Reuter.

Belgium-Denmark Draw

Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—Belgium drew 2-2 with Denmark in the International Soccer Match played at Hanover today.—Reuter.

Rugby Results

London, Nov. 26.—Following were the results of the Rugby Union games played today.

Lancashire and Cheshire 9, the Australians 0; Middlesex 10, Surrey 18; Berkshire 28, Hampshire 0.

Other matches were Oxford University Greyhounds 36, Saint Bart's Hospital 0.—Reuter.

They Answered the Call

Have You?

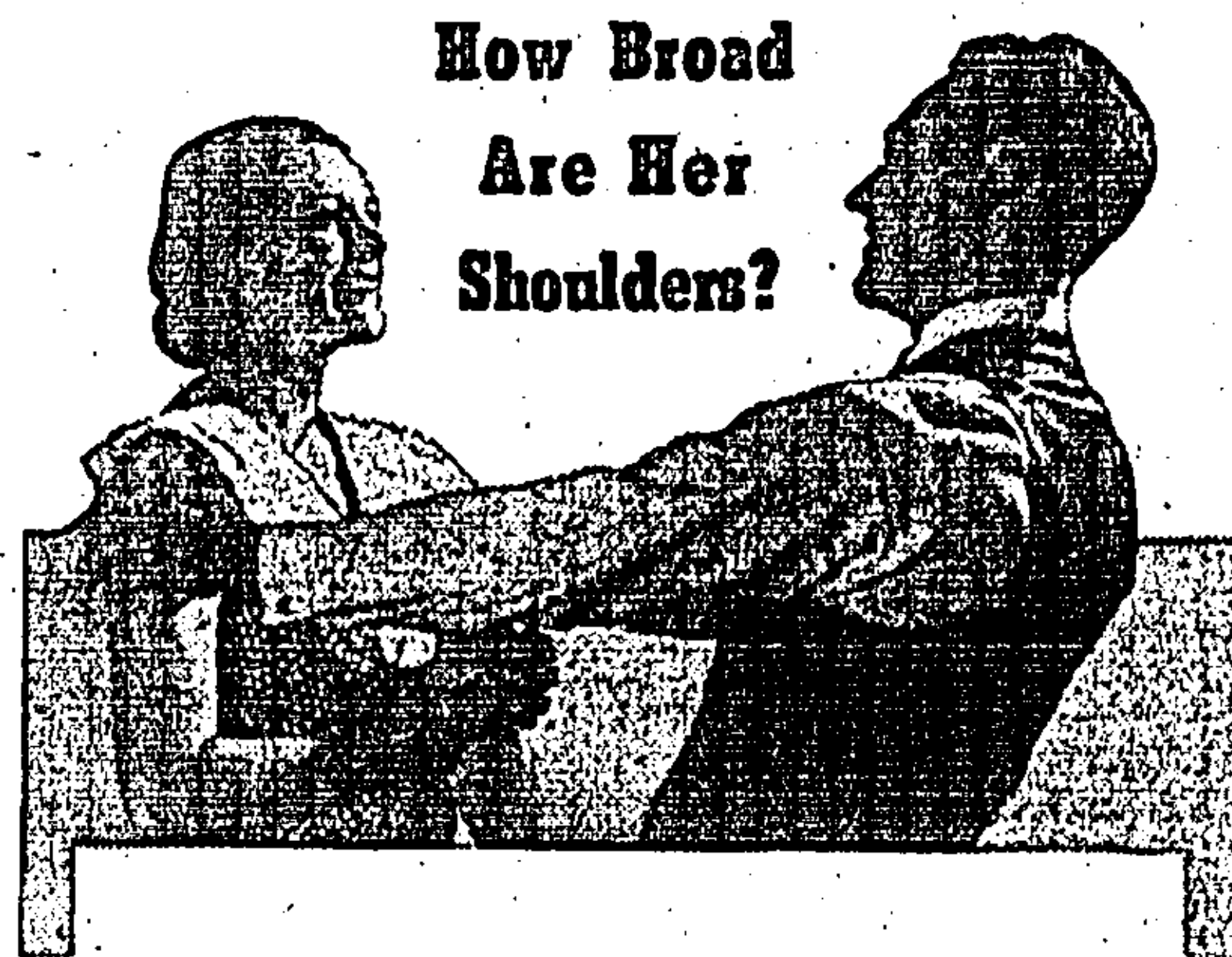
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How Broad Are Her Shoulders?



WOULD you willingly place too heavy a burden on your wife's shoulders? Care of the family and management of the home are tasks that are naturally here as a partner. Yet if she were suddenly left without you, burdens that are heavy when shared by both would be hers alone. How could she face them without an income?

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